

Among the Books

"Publications are only worthy when they are not mechanical, but I want."

"Master and Maid." By Mrs. L. Allen Barker. From Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, through the Bell Book and Stationery Co., of Richmond, \$1.25 net.

The author of "Concerning Paul and Flannetta" and "Miss Esperance and Mr. Wycherly" could never write anything but a charming book. Consequently, "Master and Maid" is as sentimentally sweet and fresh as the critical taste could demand. "The Master" is a housemaster at Hamchester College, England, where he has most critical taste could demand. "The Maid" is a young Irish girl, Lillie Cloumell, left in the care of the housemaster by her father, who has gone tiger hunting in India.

The housemaster, not being able to produce suitable chaperons on demand, is much embarrassed when Lillie walks in upon him, breaks up all the stiff little conventions of his home, sings Irish songs to an accompaniment on the harp in the drawing room where she makes tea for the household, and subdues all of the master's assistants and members of the senior class by her gay insouciance, her grace and her beauty.

It is true that Lillie's propensities as a flirt caused her to be criticized by the gossips of Hamchester, but as soon as she is really taken up by the circle of kind-hearted persons' wives, criticism is forgotten and admiration remembered.

The housemaster is somewhat older than the maid, and a very humble-minded man. He has many times and severe heartaches before he really comes to understand that, while many other younger and more brilliant men are hovering around the maid, her heart really belongs to him.

Their little love story is told in the quaintest and most attractive fashion. The book is one of the best bits of its kind of fiction that has been published this year. It ends so happily and in such a characteristic style that it leaves a reader with a smile in the heart and on the lips.

"The Root of Evil." By Thomas Dixon. Doubleday, Page and Co., of Garden City, New York, \$1.10.

Following out the New Testament idea, Mr. Dixon has made money "The Root of Evil" and has taken his profits and illustrations from the same circle that has so often pointed "a moral and adorned a tale" for the novelist of today, the moneyed class of New York City.

The hero, indeed, is a North Carolinian, a young lawyer who is adventuring a career in the metropolis, and the heroine a girl from the mountain section of the same State, who finds herself in the millinery of New York circle and after awhile marries for money, sacrificing the man to whom in her heart she is devoted, but who is too poor to surround her with the luxuries that have become necessities to her.

After some years of loveless union, death intervenes to set the woman who has sold herself free. In the meantime she has exerted every art possible to entangle and hold in her toils the man she has always loved, as she understands and is capable of doing.

The tragedy of guilt resting upon the woman's head, however, in connection with her husband's sudden passing, opens the eyes of her one-time lover to her real character and sets him free from her.

The whole motive of the book is to lay bare the curse of money and the lust for it, eating like a cancer into American social life and corrupting it. The conditions confronting the man who tries to be upright, honest, and sane in the midst of universal madness and extravagance, are fully exposed. The fate of the woman who tells herself to the highest bidder in the world's market place is made manifest in the loss of her idealism, her sweetness and womanliness, in her determination to have what she wants at all hazards. The end to which the lust of gold is bringing the American nation unless its license is checked is plainly demonstrated. The book from beginning to ending sounds a cry of warning against the decadence that is following fast in the wake of the "modern marauder, who seizes, tears and despoils the fruits of toil, and has never added a penny to the wealth of humanity."

"The Bird in the Box." By Mary Mears. Frederick A. Stokes Co., of New York.

This book is the story of a hastily married couple, brought together on the part of the heroine because she desired to provide comfort for an old grandfather whom she dearly loved. The heroine is the object of a very sincere affection, the man whom she married being only worthy in every respect. But the fact that the heroine had bestowed her love on an unworthy object, a married man and an utterly impractical enthusiast and dreamer, produces no end of complications.

Sanity and a wholesome balance are in a measure restored by a very brave act which saved the life of a rival, almost at the cost of that of the heroine. The book is problematical in its nature, poor human striving in every page to win to higher things, through suffering and renunciation. Its aim and intention are fine, and the book is very interesting because of this and its excellent style and characterization.

"The Scourge." By Warrington Dawson. Small, Maynard & Co., of New York.

Mr. Dawson is clearly of the opinion that since the War Between the States the South has been sunk in a lethargy, which natural conservatism and the keeping-up of fixed class distinctions have preserved unbroken to the injury of commercial progress and financial success.

Pauville, a Southern village of little consequence, is the scene of Mr. Dawson's novel. Into the midst of a community of people with inherited

aristocratic tendencies and beliefs, he projects an alien element in the person of Alfred Elkins, uneducated and unrefined, but endowed with sufficient virility to rouse into animation the stagnant forces of Pauville.

Before his coming there had been passive endurance and stoical acceptance of poverty. His energy restored property, Elkins and his adopted son, as low born, as vitiated in his tastes, but as virile as his foster-father, symbolize the power which like a scourge was necessary to lay Pauville people into activity, to enlarge their horizon and enable them to break away from atrophied lines of belief and action.

This is the author's conception of the social and business situation in his book environment. He carries his ideas to a finish by portraying a marriage between the protégé of Alfred Elkins and the daughter of an old Southern family, contrasting the prosperity of the interior with the failure of the son of the house.

The author of this novel has for some years had his residence in Paris. The pessimism of his ideas would indicate that he is a reader and follower of the Russian school of literature.

"The Black Cross Clove." By James Luby. B. W. Huebsch, of New York, publisher, \$1.20.

This is an imaginary romance of a mountain country not far from New York, with the primitive village of Wineshook as the center of action. The book takes its name from a cleft in the mountains above the village, two gloom and traditional horrors.

An Indian legend linked Black Cross Clove with the demon of the mountains, who, infuriated at the treachery of the maiden he loved, cast his tomahawk under the demon within the gorge, from whence his wild laughter and imprecations could be heard alternately, during days of sunshine and storm. Imprisoned the poor demon must remain until some woman by voluntarily giving herself to him would break the spell and end the punishment imposed upon him by the Great Spirit.

Interwoven with this legend is the story of a young couple, between two of the oldest families of the little village by the runaway marriage of the son of the younger members of these families and a father's curse being visited on an innocent grandchild whom he greatly loved.

The opening of the story brings back to Wineshook the imprisoned demon of the old man who uttered the curse. Soon after his coming he met Ruth, a girl of the same family, and the family against whom the curse was uttered.

This girl is utterly uneducated and deprived of advantages by a brutal, drunken father. In the midst of her life, her unbalanced and inclined to mysticism, her one ambition is to go on the stage, and to get to New York and the life of the city.

The meeting between this girl and the son of the family with whom she is connected in years past and goes marks a crisis in her life. And just here is where the supernatural element of the book shows itself. The girl is lighted by a meeting until the curse is fulfilled, a landslide that ends the tradition of the Black Cross Clove, one can but feel that these two crosses are not, are blind instruments in the hand of fate, working out a preordained tragedy.

The tragedy is uppermost in the mind, although the light by the love story that relieves its somberness, and gives the necessary touch of human interest to a romance which otherwise would have been too gloomy and too full of fatalism.

"The Handicap." By Robert E. Knowles. Fleming H. Revell Co., of New York, \$1.20 net.

The story of the Canadian settlements in outlying districts of the north, people who lived and suffered and played their parts in the drama of life, that remote and primitive wilderness.

Two characters of the story among the men, Dennis Riley, an Irishman from Dorset, and Arthur Anselme, Scotchman, overtop others in interest, although village types are well presented.

The book takes its title from the fact that the young lovers of the romance are both heavily handicapped—the man, by reason of his birth, and the girl, because of her surroundings.

The story is well told, and the incidents, pathetic and humorous, are presented in a manner calculated to hold attention. As a whole, the book is decidedly above the average in its style and the moral lessons which it inculcates.

"The Story of Great Inventions." By Elmer Ellsworth Burns. Harper & Bros., of New York.

The story of Great Inventions shows more than usual understanding of the kind of interest which the boy in his teens feels in scientific subjects, and has the advantage of many illus-

trations from photographs and drawings.

"The man," writes Mr. Burns, "is so absorbed in the present that he cares little for the past. Not so with the boy. He cares for the history of inventions, and in this he is wiser than the man, for it is only by a study of its origin and growth that we can understand the larger significance of great inventions."

In "The Story of Great Inventions," therefore, the author has wisely combined the personal and romantic side of discovery and invention with accurate description, indicating also the economic conditions that led to each scientific advance and the changes that resulted from it. The book is written without condescension and in a real conviction that it will meet the need of an active desire. It tells the story plainly, as man to man, and appeals directly to the inquisitive and enterprising spirit of youth.

From Archimedes to Marconi and the Wright Brothers the entire field is covered, the human interest is discovered, the surprise of the early discoverers is relived, and the difficulties of comprehension melt away in the fascination of the narrative. Considering the popular nature of the work, with a degree of detail, upon the lives and characters of successful men, there can be no doubt of the attractiveness of the method Mr. Burns has adopted.

Better than the more formal study of history, perhaps, is a book like "The Story of Great Inventions" for stimulating a living interest in the growth of civilization and the betterment of man's estate.

"Egypt and How to See It." Illustrated by A. O. Lamplough. The Platt & Peck Co., of New York, and Ballantyne & Co., of London, \$1.00 net.

A useful book with fine color pictures and maps showing different points in Cairo and Alexandria, Upper Egypt, Nubia, the Fayoum and Lower Egypt. And dealing with their interesting characteristics and chief features.

Travelers are advised to visit Egypt in the winter, as the climate is the best way to go to Egypt, reaching there in the most comfortable quarters, and in connection with the information furnished regarding Cairo, its clubs, amusements, churches, and mosques, there is an interesting historical sketch of the city and a description of a museum of antiquities and its old Coptic churches.

Chapters devoted to the Pyramids and the Sphinx, to Luxor, Karnak, to Assuan, and to the Nile, follow the Sudan and Alexandria, to the Suez Canal, the Sinai Peninsula and the desert are full of interest and information.

Valuable appendices, containing an English-Arabic vocabulary and other things of value to tourists, follow the closing chapters of a volume which will prove a valuable ally to Americans planning a winter visit to Egypt and the Sudan.

"Origin of the Bungalow." It may not be generally known that the late J. Lockwood Kipling, father of Rudyard Kipling, was an expert architect, and frequently illustrated his son's works with his drawings.

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